

Music Boxes! Talking Machines!

Choice Line of Writing Materials.

Pictures from 5 Cents to \$25.00.

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Canney's Music Store,
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S. K. AMES' 19 STORES.

**TAKE ADVANTAGE
OF OUR LOW PRICES ON
EGGS AND BUTTER.**

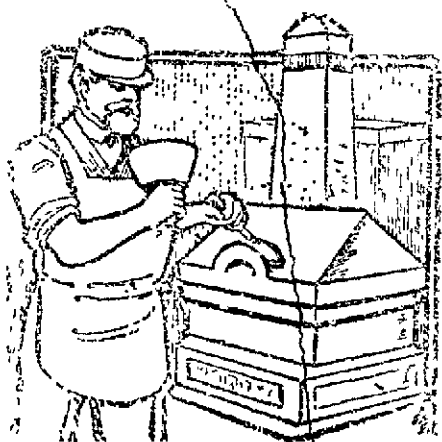
Best New Laid, warranted strictly
fresh, - - - - - 27c Dozen
Good Eggs, warranted sweet and
sound, - - - - - 20c Dozen
Best Vermont Creamery, - - - 30c Pound
Good Sweet Table Butter, - - - 28c Pound

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**WRAPPING PAPER
PAPER BAGS AND TWINE.**

A. P. WENDELL & CO.

2 MARKET SQUARE.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monu-
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We solicit an interview on the subject.

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The Growth Of Unitarianism Traced
From The Very Beginning.

Interesting And Comprehensive Ac-
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In Transylvania

At the Unitarian church, Sunday
morning, Rev. Alfred Gooding gave
the first in a series of five discourses
on the history of Unitarianism, the
subject of this one being Unitarianism
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of which was here present:

To find the oldest existing impor-
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province of the Austrian Empire,
known as Transylvania. About one-
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early history was Francis David, a
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city, who in 1568 openly declared his
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within a short time 425 congregations
had adopted Unitarianism, besides
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The reigning family also became
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Francis Joseph has himself frequent-
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and work of his Unitarian subjects.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Many Changes Probable in New
Hampshire College Faculty.

There appears to have been started
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Herbert M. Tucker, the superin-
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persistently whispered that Professor
Whorisky, teacher of languages, will
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school year. The rumor disturbs the
undergraduates greatly, as Professor
Whorisky is by far the most popular
member of the faculty. There is no
confirmation of the report.

A TRIO OF BIRTHDAYS.

The ninety-third birthday anniver-
sary will soon be observed of a trio

of most honored Exeter people. On
Wednesday, March 3, will come that
of Mrs. Alice M. Otis, widow of Rev.
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To the rumor that there will be an
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Lucius Tuttle says there is no truth.
He says that at a time like this,
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\$200,000 more for fuel than in other
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at large received, the officials did not
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of wages for the employes, but that
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But this annual agreement between
the men of the road and the officials,
signed this year by President Lucius
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J. L. Shaw of Northampton, chair-
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Trainmen on scheduled trains will
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are available.

The company will keep a roster of
train and yard employes at a point
where such employes can have easy
access to it, this roster to give the
date they enter the service.

A year ago certain concessions and
a raise in wages were granted by the
company, under which a new sched-
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company at that time split the dif-
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them practically half of what they
asked.

The wages paid on the Boston and
Maine vary according to the location.
That is, different wages are paid on
various divisions and in different
yards.

The class of men affected are con-
ductors, freight and passenger brake-
men, pinpullers and flagmen.

EARLY SPRING INDICATED.

Wild Geese Fly Northward Over
Newfields to Great Bay.

A Newfields correspondent writes:
All signs heretofore indicate an
early spring. Two flocks of wild
geese were seen Saturday, flying
northward towards the waters of
Great Bay, where these birds fre-
quently collect at this time of year.
Their flight, however, is a trifle
earlier this year than formerly.

STATION NAME CHANGED.

General Superintendent Daniel W.
Sanborn of the Boston and Maine
railroad has just issued notice to all
employes and to the public that the
railroad station on the White Moun-
tain division now known as Mount
Pleasant House will hereafter be
called Bretton Woods.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Yesterday was the seventh anni-
versary of the great flood in Dover,
which washed away the Washington
street, Central avenue and several
other bridges and a large section of
the Bracewell block. The freshest
also did considerable other damage
in this section. The water Saturday
was about the same as it was the
day previous to the flood seven years
ago.

Kehoe of this city and Cory of Ex-
eter have been matched for two pool
games of 150 points each. The first
game will be played in Exeter March
4, and the other game in this city.
Cory has recently defeated Galloway
of Dover by a close margin, and there
is considerable interest in the game.
This city has some excellent pool
players, and it is not improbable that
a state team will be made up to play
any team in the state.

The Youngstown (Ohio) Telegram
expresses a sensible view on the fel-
low who tries to get square with a
newspaper by assaulting a reporter.
It says:

"The man whose business it is to
gather up news often runs against
circumstances where great courage
and bravery are needed. Frequently
a reporter is compelled to write a
story the publication of which he
feels certain will result in a beating
for him if he chances to meet the per-
son about whom the story was writ-
ten. But fear never makes the re-
porter shirk his duty. He knows that
the majority of threats made against
him are nothing but bluffs, and if he
should be unfortunate enough to be
done up, he has the satisfaction of
knowing that he can still write and
that his paper will continue to be pub-
lished. Probably the greatest fool on
earth is the man who attempts to get
square with a newspaper by thrash-
ing one of its reporters. Such a man
rarely fails to regret his conduct long
before the trouble is settled."

A warning should be given to
clerks in ladies' furnishing stores so
that they may be sure to remove the
tags when they borrow new garments
to wear upon the street. If this had
been given, an employe of one of our
stores would not have caused the
amusement evident Saturday, when
she appeared in a natty garment from
which she had failed to remove one
of the sale tags.

It's a pretty safe guess that we
have had the last zero morning of the
season, but whether or not we have
had our big snowstorm is more prob-
lematical. One would have to cudgel
his memory pretty hard to recollect a
temperature of zero after March 5,
which will be next Thursday, but
March snow storms are memorable
for intensity.

The older readers of the Herald
perhaps recall Friday, March 22, 1861,
and the great quantity of snow which
fell on that day and the night pre-
ceding. Younger readers, though
they must be getting on in life, for
it is fifteen years since, will remem-
ber the great blizzard of March 12,
1888, which, however, was not so se-
vere hereabouts as it was further
inland and to the south. New York
city was cut off from direct commu-
nication with the rest of the country
and the stock exchange kept in touch
with that of Boston via London and
the cables. Both these storms were
not only the worst of their respective
writers, but discounted any for many
previous winters, and that of 1888 in
New York holds the record for any
before or since.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Times in its
"Press Notes of Interest" says:

"To a Sidney editor have been sent
16 Bibles, for free distribution among
the people of Sidney. The Syracuse
Herald says that 'the society sending
out the Bibles evidently is cognizant
of the fact that the editors know
better than any one else which of
their fellow citizens stand most in
need of Scriptural instruction.'"

Four years ago this time the
ground was covered with snow to a
depth of upwards of a foot and a half,
and the roads were almost impassable
with the heavy drifts. One year ago,
a little later in the month the same
conditions prevailed. In 1893 snow
was about a foot and a half deep from
Feb. 22 to March 10. Snow also lay
every day in the month of February,
1882, over two feet.

The winter of 1894-5 holds the fif-
teen years' record for continuous

**Her gray hair makes her look 20 years
older. And it's so thin, too. Tell her all
about Ayer's Hair Vigor.**
J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

sleighbing, from December 27, 1894 to
March, 1895. The winter of 1880-1
was a severe one, with plenty of
sleighbing and zero weather. In the
winter of 1872-3, it is said, there were
over 100 days of sleighbing and thirty-
six zero mornings, and the morning
of the 30th brought the coldest weather
since that day, 32 below zero.
The winter of 1855-6 was very se-
vere and 47 zero mornings were re-
corded. The winter of 1835-6 is said
to have been the coldest in the nine-
teenth century. Besides deep snow it
was below zero almost half the month
of February. The winters of 1740-1
and 1779-80 were the coldest in the
eighteenth century, the snow lying
deep and long, there being sleighbing
from November until April.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 2.

Everett Keene of Amesbury, Mass.,
passed the Sabbath with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Keene, Whipple
Road. Mrs. Keene, who has been
quite sick with rheumatism, is not
much improved.

Mrs. Ida Mason of Echo street, who
has been so ill for the past week, is
somewhat improved.
Mrs. Rowell, who has been passing
the winter months at the Orman
House, returned to her home on Bad-
ger's Island last Saturday.

The Rice public library will now be
open to the public, as heretofore,
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Mrs. C. W. Seawards was a vis-
itor to the Hub on Saturday and at-
tended the matinee of The Sleeping
Beauty and the Beast.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will
meet at the home of Mrs. E. V.
Hatch on Echo street tomorrow
(Tuesday) and tack the handsome
autograph quilt, which will be put
on sale at their coming fair and sale,
on the 5th and 6th, this week.

York Askeah lodge received three
new members on Saturday last. A
good social hour was enjoyed after
the initiation.

E. T. Knight is in Saco today.
Election day there.
W. S. Waterhouse is reported to be
improving.

Edward Safford of Boston, Mass.,
passed the Sabbath with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Safford.

Mrs. G. C. Andrews suffered a re-
lapse last week, but is now improv-
ing.

The Kittery baseball team will hold
its fair the 25th of this month. In
addition to the watch for the most
popular young lady an air rifle is of-
fered to the boy getting the greatest
number of votes.

The P. K. & Y is transporting a
large crowd every Sunday evening to
Portsmouth, and this is likely to con-
tinue while the musical services are
going on at the churches there.

MARKET IN GOOD SHAPE.

With beef at fair figures, eggs
away below the prices of last year,
mutton and lamb a little higher to
the wholesaler, but the same price to
the purchasing public, there is little
fault to be found with the retail mar-
ket men today.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock
Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores cov-
ered my body. I seemed beyond
cure. B. B. B. has made me a per-
fectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hut-
ton, Berville, Mich.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —

dinner

— AT THE —

**SQUAMSCOTT
HOUSE.**

**N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.**

MERRYCONAG TO THE RESCUE.
Saves the Passengers of the Wrecked
Steamer Penobscot.

The steamer Penobscot of the East-
ern Steamship company's line, Boston
to Winterport, struck on Odons ledge
in the Penobscot river, five miles be-
low Bucksport, at 1:30 last Saturday
afternoon.
The Penobscot left Boston last
Friday afternoon and had fair weather
until leaving Rockland, when rain
and fog set in.

Capt. Otis Ingraham left the boat
at Rockland, and the first pilot, Capt.
William A. Roy, was in command.

One of her boats was sent to
Bucksport for assistance and a num-
ber of boats put out from Sandy
Point village. The passengers took
the situation philosophically, as it
was apparent that there was no dan-
ger, and the steward served a lunch
to all on board.

The first relief came about four
o'clock, when the steamer Merrycon-
eag, Capt. Barbour, from Camden for
Bucksport, came along and the pas-
sengers were transferred to her in
boats and landed at Bucksport in
time to connect with the 6:15 train
north, so that none were delayed.

The Merryconeg for the past few
seasons has been on the route be-
tween this city and the Isles of
Shoals.

N. H. BAR ASSOCIATION.

An extra endeavor has been made to
make the annual meeting of the New
Hampshire Bar association, to be
held in Concord today (Monday), the
largest attended event in the history
of the association. An excellent pro-
gram has been arranged, and the
date fixed to attract the attorneys
from all parts of the state who are to
attend the opening of the supreme
court.

"WORTH CLOSE ATTENTION."

Of the sixteenth annual exhibition
of the Water Color club, which op-
ened at the Boston Art club Feb. 27,
to continue through March 14, the
Boston Sunday Herald says, "Some-
rather subtle painting makes Marg-
aret Patterson's five pictures worth
close attention." Miss Patterson was
for several years drawing teacher in
the public schools in this city.

RAINS AMONG SUGAR MAKERS.

Early rains like that of Saturday
are very annoying to sugar makers
after they have tapped their trees.
Maple sap usually runs briskly during
a rain, but the water running from the
trees into the buckets discolors it and
spoils the sap. The sugar makers
are kept busy emptying and throwing
away their sap until the rain is over
and the trees have dried off.

READINGS TO BE REPEATED.

Arthur Howard Pickering is to re-
peat the two readings he has just
given at Mrs. Prescott Bigelow's
house on Bay State road, Boston, at
Mrs. Charles H. Paine's, 29 Fairfield
street, the short course was such a
large success. The first will be given
Tuesday morning and the second on the
10th.

PUBLIC WILL BE ADMITTED.

The public will be admitted to the
lecture on Oratorio to be given next
Tuesday evening in the Unitarian
church by Miss Mary Louise Ben-
nett. Miss Bennett thoroughly un-
derstands her subject and it is one of
great interest, especially to the mus-
ically inclined.

DON'T WANT HIM TO GO.

Young men in this city who have
been under President Murkland of
New Hampshire college feel that his
resignation will be an injury to that
institution.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; nature's
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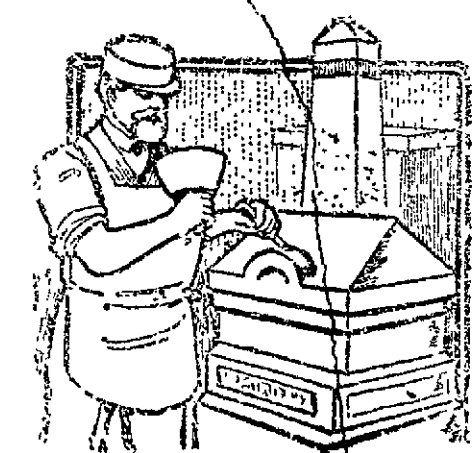
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ductors, freight and passenger brake-
men, pinpullers and flagmen.

EARLY SPRING INDICATED.

Wild Geese Fly Northward Over
Newfields to Great Bay.

A Newfields correspondent writes:
All signs hereabout indicate an
early spring. Two flocks of wild
geese were seen Saturday, flying
northward towards the waters of
Great Bay, where these birds fre-
quently collect at this time of year.
Their flight, however, is a trifle
earlier this year than formerly.

STATION NAME CHANGED.

General Superintendent Daniel W.
Sanborn of the Boston and Maine
railroad has just issued notice to all
employees and to the public that the
railroad station on the White Moun-
tain division now known as Mount
Pleasant House will hereafter be
called Bretton Woods.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Yesterday was the seventh anni-
versary of the great flood in Dover,
which washed away the Washington
street, Central avenue and several
other bridges and a large section of
the Bracewell block. The freshest
also did considerable other damage
in this section. The water Saturday
was about the same as it was the
day previous to the flood seven years
ago.

Keheo of this city and Cory of Ex-
eter have been matched for two pool
games of 150 points each. The first
game will be played in Exeter March
4, and the other game in this city.
Cory has recently defeated Galloway
of Dover by a close margin, and there
is considerable interest in the game.
This city has some excellent pool
players, and it is not improbable that
a state team will be made up to play
any team in the state.

The Youngstown (Ohio) Telegram
expresses a sensible view on the fel-
low who tries to get square with a
newspaper by assaulting a reporter.
It says:

"The man whose business it is to
gather up news often runs against
circumstances where great courage
and bravery are needed. Frequently
a reporter is compelled to write a
story the publication of which he
feels certain will result in a beating
for him if he chances to meet the per-
son about whom the story was writ-
ten. But fear never makes the re-
porter shirk his duty. He knows that
the majority of threats made against
him are nothing but bluffs, and if he
should be unfortunate enough to be
done up, he has the satisfaction of
knowing that he can still write and
that his paper will continue to be pub-
lished. Probably the greatest fool on
earth is the man who attempts to get
square with a newspaper by thrash-
ing one of its reporters. Such a man
rarely fails to regret his conduct long
before the trouble is settled."

A warning should be given to
clerks in ladies' furnishing stores so
that they may be sure to remove the
tags when they borrow new garments
to wear upon the street. If this had
been given, an employee of one of our
stores would not have caused the
amusement evident Saturday, when
she appeared in a natty garment from
which she had failed to remove one
of the sale tags.

It's a pretty safe guess that we
have had the last zero morning of the
season, but whether or not we have
had our big snowstorm is more prob-
lematical. One would have to cudgel
his memory pretty hard to recollect a
temperature of zero after March 5,
which will be next Thursday, but
March snow storms are memorable
for intensity.

The older readers of the Herald
perhaps recall Friday, March 22, 1861,
and the great quantity of snow which
fell on that day and the night pre-
ceding. Younger readers, though
they must be getting on in life, for
it is fifteen years since, will remem-
ber the great blizzard of March 13,
1888, which, however, was not so se-
vere hereabouts as it was further
inland and to the south. New York
city was cut off from direct commu-
nication with the rest of the country
and the stock exchange kept in touch
with that of Boston via London and
the cables. Both these storms were
not only the worst of their respective
winters, but disordered any for many
previous winters, and that of 1888 in
New York holds the record for any
before or since.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Times in its
"Press Notes of Interest" says:

"To a Sidney editor have been sent
16 Bibles for free distribution among
the people of Sidney. The Syracuse
Herald says that the society sending
out the Bibles evidently is cognizant
of the fact that the editors know
better than any one else which of
their fellow citizens stand most in
need of Scriptural instruction."

Four years ago this time the
ground was covered with snow to a
depth of upwards of a foot and a half
and the roads were almost impassable
with the heavy drifts. One year ago,
a little later in the month the snow
conditions prevailed. In 1893 snow
was about a foot and a half deep from
Feb. 22 to March 10. Snow also lay
every day in the month of February,
1892, over two feet.

The winter of 1894-5 holds the fif-
teen years' record for continuous

**Her gray hair makes her look 20 years
older. And it's so thin, too. Tell her all
about Ayer's Hair Vigor.**
J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

sleighting, from December 27, 1894, to
March, 1895. The winter of 1880-1
was a severe one, with plenty of
sleighting and zero weather. In the
winter of 1872-3, it is said, there were
over 100 days of sleighting and thirty-
six zero mornings, and the morning
of the 30th brought the coldest weath-
er since that day, 32 below zero.

The winter of 1855-6 was very se-
vere and 47 zero mornings were re-
corded. The winter of 1835-6 is said
to have been the coldest in the nine-
teenth century. Besides deep snow it
was below zero almost half the month
of February. The winters of 1740-1
and 1779-80 were the coldest in the
eighteenth century, the snow lying
deep and long, there being sleighting
from November until April.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 2.

Everett Keene of Amesbury, Mass.,
passed the Sabbath with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Keene, Whipple
Road. Mrs. Keene, who has been
quite sick with rheumatism, is not
much improved.

Mrs. Ida Mason of Echo street, who
has been so ill for the past week, is
somewhat improved.

Mrs. Rowell, who has been passing
the winter months at the Orman
House, returned to her home on Dad-
ger's Island last Saturday.

The Rice public library will now be
open to the public, as heretofore,
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Mrs. C. W. Seavards was a visi-
tor to the Hub on Saturday and at-
tended the matinee of The Sleeping
Beauty and the Beast.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will
meet at the home of Mrs. E. V.
Hatch on Echo street tomorrow
(Tuesday) and tack the handsome
autograph quilt, which will be put
on sale at their coming fair and sale,
on the 5th and 6th, this week.

York Rebekah lodge received three
new members on Saturday last. A
good social hour was enjoyed after
the initiation.

E. T. Knight is in Saco today.
Election day there.

W. S. Waterhouse is reported to be
improving.

Edward Safford of Boston, Mass.,
passed the Sabbath with his parents,
Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Safford.

Mrs. G. C. Andrews suffered a re-
lapse last week, but is now improv-
ing.

The Kittery baseball team will hold
its fair the 25th of this month. In
addition to the watch for the most
popular young lady an air rifle is of-
fered to the boy getting the greatest
number of votes.

The P. K. & Y is transporting a
large crowd every Sunday evening to
Portsmouth, and this is likely to con-
tinue while the musical services are
going on at the churches there.

MARKET IN GODD SHAPE.

With beef at fair figures, eggs
away below the prices of last year,
mutton and lamb a little higher to
the wholesaler, but the same price to
the purchasing public, there is little
fault to be found with the retail mar-
ket men today.

"I owe my whole life to Burdock
Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores cov-
ered my body I seemed beyond cure.
B. B. B. has made me a per-
fectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hut-
ton, Berville, Mich.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —
DINNER
— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.

MERRYONEAG TO THE RESCUE.

Saves the Passengers of the Wrecked
Steamer Penobscot.

The steamer Penobscot of the East-
ern Steamship company's line, Boston
to Winterport, struck on Odons ledge
in the Penobscot river, five miles be-
low Bucksport, at 1:30 last Saturday
afternoon.

The Penobscot left Boston last
Friday afternoon and had fair weath-
er until leaving Rockland, when rain
and fog set in.

Capt. Otis Ingraham left the boat
at Rockland, and the first pilot, Capt.
William A. Roix, was in command.

One of her boats was sent to
Bucksport for assistance and a num-
ber of boats put out from Sandy
Point village. The passengers took
the situation philosophically, as it
was apparent that there was no dan-
ger, and the steward served a lunch
to all on board.

The first relief came about four
o'clock, when the steamer Merryoneag,
Capt. Barbour, from Camden for
Bucksport, came along and the pas-
sengers were transferred to her in
boats and landed at Bucksport in
time to connect with the 6:15 train
north, so that none were delayed.

The Merryoneag for the past few
seasons has been on the route be-
tween this city and the Isles of
Shoals.

N. H. BAR ASSOCIATION.

An extra endeavor has been made to
make the annual meeting of the New
Hampshire Bar Association, to be
held in Concord today (Monday), the
largest attended event in the history
of the association. An excellent pro-
gram has been arranged, and the
date fixed to attract the attorneys
from all parts of the state who are to
attend the opening of the supreme
court.

"WORTH CLOSE ATTENTION."

Of the sixteenth annual exhibition
of the Water Color club, which op-
ened at the Boston Art club Feb. 27,
to continue through March 14, the
Boston Sunday Herald says, "Some-
rather subtle painting makes Margat-
et Patterson's five pictures worth
close attention." Miss Patterson was
for several years drawing teacher in
the public schools in this city.

RAINS AMONG SUGAR MAKERS.

Early rains like that of Saturday
are very annoying to sugar makers
after they have tapped their trees.
Maple sap usually runs briskly during
a rain, but the water running from
the trees into the buckets discolors it and
spills the sap. The sugar makers
are kept busy emptying and throwing
away their sap until the rain is over
and the trees have dried off.

READINGS TO BE REPEATED.

Arthur Howard Pickering is to re-
peat the two readings he has just
given at Mrs. Prescott Bigelow's
house on Bay State road, Boston, at
Mrs. Charles H. Paine's, 29 Fairfield
street, the short course was such a
large success. The first will be given
Tuesday morning and the second on the 10th.

PUBLIC WILL BE ADMITTED.

The public will be admitted to the
lecture on Oratorio to be given next
Tuesday evening in the Unitarian
church by Miss Mary Louise Ben-
nett. Miss Bennett thoroughly un-
derstands her subject and it is one of
great interest, especially to the mus-
ically inclined.

DON'T WANT HIM TO GO.

Young men in this city who have
been under President Murkland of
New Hampshire college feel that his
resignation will be an injury to that
institution.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's
remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary
diseases of every sort.

We Are Approaching a Grave Crisis

America is being swept aside by other nations because of the high cost of production here.



German laborers spend sixty-six hours a week in the factory; ours work but forty-four hours.

By JAMES J. HILL, President of the Great Northern Railway

FARM ORCHARD GARDEN



Rice feeds ten persons, taking the world at large, where wheat feeds one.

The losses by reason of hog cholera last year in the state of Indiana are placed at near \$6,000,000.

The American farmer is getting the daily paper habit as a result of rural delivery, and it is a good thing for him.

Steam transports having a capacity of 900,000 bushels of wheat each will soon be plying between the Pacific coast and Japan.

The modern harvesting machines are now in use by twenty-nine different nations of the earth and represent in their ability to harvest the crops of the world the labor of 20,000,000 men.

We do not know that the time will ever come when the lion shall eat straw like the ox, but the time has come when the hog will eat hay—alfalfa hay—like an old cow. It is a simple winter ration for Kansas hogs.

An expert dealer in butter stated recently that he would rather handle butter which scored 92 and which would remain at that scoring until disposed of than to handle an extra grade at 98 and have it drop to 92 before it could be sold.

A second cutting of timber land—oak, hickory, maple and basswood—of twenty-eight years' growth yields about eighteen cords to the acre, worth net to the owner about \$72. This fact explains why forestry is not profitable in a commercial sense.

A farmers' mutual insurance company of a county in a western state paid \$2,875 on thirty-nine losses during the year. Of this amount \$2,284.84 was for losses caused by lightning, stock killed, while only \$120.75 was paid out for fire losses. This goes to show that lightning in these days of barbed wire fences is a very destructive agent.

The stockmen of the west are bitterly opposed to the proposed packing house trust, believing such a combination will have the cattlemen completely at its mercy in the matter of fixing prices. This opposition is so marked and emphatic that with its threats to establish packing houses of its own it may defeat the proposed packing house merger.

Years ago when black walnut was plentiful and cheap it was used largely for the construction of the wooden bridges by the pioneers because of the ease with which it could be worked and its well known durability. Such a bridge built fifty years ago in the state of Indiana, 150 feet long, contains timber valued at present at \$15,000, which would more than twice pay for a steel bridge to take its place.

We are asked whether the production of cucumbers for pickles is a profitable business, what the yield is and what the profits. In such cases as we have known the crop will yield a gross return of from \$40 to \$70 per acre. There are two difficulties in the way of this crop—one to protect the vines from insect pests, the other to secure necessary help to gather the crop, which has to be done every two or three days during the season.

If one starts out as a breeder of registered cattle of any breed, he must produce animals of such a grade of excellence that his yearling males will bring him at least \$100 each. If he cannot do this, he had better confine his efforts to the production of beef or milk and let others breed for the market. Not every man is cut out for a breeder. There must be individual excellence as well as pedigree, and some men cannot combine these qualities.

A large purchase of Belgian hares by an eastern canning factory was logically followed by a large shipment of choice selected boned turkey from the cannery soon after. After all, it's what you think you are eating rather than what you really eat, evidenced by the serving of fried cat for quail as a joke at a party, the participants at the feast pleased and satisfied, only to undergo a serious digestive disturbance later when informed of what they had really eaten.

With the exception of the peach, orange, grape, nectarine and apricot it may be said that nearly all our other fruits thrive best where there are the least extremes of temperature, where neither excessive heat, cold, moisture nor aridity prevails. The climatic conditions which prevail in Nova Scotia, lower Canada, northern New York, northern Michigan, Washington and Oregon, where it would be difficult to mature a crop of corn, furnish the apple its very best conditions, also the pear, cherry and all the small fruits.

THE WEATHER SIGNAL SERVICE.

It costs this country \$1,250,000 annually to maintain the weather signal service, and a friend writes us asking what it amounts to and what good it does. Where a man's view is contracted so that he can only take in his immediate local conditions it is not strange that such a question should be asked. This service from a small beginning has been gradually extended so as to cover nearly the whole country. It furnishes the only reliable data as to rainfall, force of winds, varying temperature and barometrical readings. The reports from its agents are tabulated in each state, and very accurate forecasts can thus be made of coming marked changes in the weather. The value of these reports as applied to the coast and lake shipping interests is almost incalculable, while for the agricultural and horticultural interests of the country immense good results. A warning recently given out by the weather bureau saved the people of Florida millions of dollars, and a late notice given of a coming cold wave prevented shippers of perishable products from losing an enormous sum of money. The records thus made of the rainfall in any locality constitute the most reliable information to be obtained as to whether such locality is fit for settlement and cultivation or not. Perhaps if the weather service assumed to be wise enough to forecast the weather a year ahead, as do some so-called weather prophets, those who doubt its value might have more faith in it. It is one of the best organized and most useful departments maintained by the general government.

WISCONSIN MARSH LANDS.

We have an inquiry as to the value of the marsh lands of central Wisconsin out of which to build up a desirable farm. If we understand it right, these marshes are largely peat formations resting on a sandy subsoil, producing in their natural state either wire grass or cranberries. We should not, assuming the foregoing statement to be correct, consider such land of inviting makeup for general farming. The peat bog on a muck or clay foundation is a very different proposition, such lands when drained being in time converted into very fertile and productive fields. This surface peat formation is largely humus and little else and is wherever found deficient in the phosphates and nitrates and where not burned over in the potash so essential as plant food. These marshes in their natural state as producers of wire grass have, because of the many uses to which this grass is now put, become really valuable lands, the wire grass cured as hay commanding a price in the market equal to the best timothy or clover. If one could secure such a marsh and place it under a proper irrigation system, planting to cranberries, he would have a very profitable investment indeed.

A COSTLY ECONOMY.

Economy of the most pronounced type is sure to crop out in the management of all co-operative enterprises conducted by farmers, often of that kind that it becomes the most foolish and wanton waste instead. Here is a case in point: We know of a co-operative creamery where this false economy has found vent in the wages paid to the butter maker, with the result that during the past year the product of this creamery has sold continuously at 4 cents a pound below that of western extra in New York. This creamery turned out during the year 75,000 pounds of butter. The loss between what it did get for its butter and what it should have got was an even \$3,000, and this loss was wholly traceable to the fact that the board of directors thought it better to pay a butter maker \$40 per month rather than \$70. The very first thing creamery directors should secure for their creamery is brains for the butter room. If they can't afford to buy brains, they had better shut up shop.

AN ERRONEOUS BULLETIN.

When the experiment stations last fall sent out a bulletin stating that soft corn—which was frosted and failed to mature—was just as valuable for a food ration as hard corn less 20 per cent for the extra moisture which it contained, a serious mistake was made. While we do not question the correctness of the analysis made of this class of corn at the college, the truth is that the practical experiment made later on the strength of it by the feeder proved that science and practice do not always hitch. We have interviewed dozens of feeders this winter, and their almost universal testimony is that soft corn for feeding purposes has not to exceed one-half of the value of sound, hard corn. We know of one feeder that we would like to see interview the chemist who sent out the official analysis referred to, for there would be a warm debate or we miss our guess.

LIGNITE COAL.

North Dakota and Montana have inexhaustible supplies of lignite, or half-made coal, a bituminous deposit which has not had either the pressure or the age to convert it into genuine coal. In its natural state it is not available as a fuel for shipment, as it quickly slacks when exposed to the air. Companies are now being formed to convert this coal into briquettes, or pressed blocks, as is now being done very successfully in both France and Germany with similar deposits of lignite coal. When thus treated, it becomes an excellent fuel, almost equal to hard coal, and may be placed upon the market at a very low cost, \$3 to \$4 per ton. The northwest can well afford to encourage an enterprise of this sort, for the price asked for both hard and soft coal through all the northwest are a very serious drawback to the development and prosperity of the country.

SHEEP AND THE HIGHWAYS.

We venture to present the following original scheme for securing a much needed highway improvement. Through the greater portion of the agricultural area of the country the farms in their subdivision follow the government surveys and for the purpose of this article are assumed to be bounded by highways on the section lines. These highways, taken as a whole, where stock is prohibited from running at large, as is now the case in most of the states, are landscape eyesores, propagators of an unlimited amount of weeds and noxious vegetation and furnish an unkept, ragged and slovenly finish to the borders of the many well kept farms which they enclose. A few very few—public spirited farmers count the highway as part and parcel of the farm and keep it mowed and clean, but the mass of them do not, and the passage of no legislation seems to help the matter. Now, why not do this. There are fifty-six acres of land in the highways bordering six sections of farm land. Why could not the owners of these farms chip in a few dollars each and buy a flock of, say, 200 good sheep, hire some old man to be a shepherd and care for them, with the aid of an easily trained shepherd dog, and pasture these sheep continuously during the season on the highways of the territory referred to? In a year or two the sheep would have every weed eradicated from the highways and convert the sides of the road into a velvety blue grass turf. They would further reach in under the fence and clean out the unsightly hedgerow of weeds which borders most farms. They could be moved slowly over the territory back and forth, having two yards, one at each end of the beat, for nightly protection. In the fall they could be allowed the range of the stubble fields of their owners, cleaning out still more weeds. The flock could be either all wintered at one place or be divided up. Such a flock would make money for the owners, as it would be fed on otherwise waste material, it would revolutionize the appearance of the roads in the territory, and the only difficulty which presents itself is the awakening of the patriotic and co-operative spirit among the farmers to undertake the good work. Suppose you think this plan over.

DOING WITHOUT HIRED GIRLS.

This good woman says that she cannot get a hired girl and does not see how she is going to get along and do her work alone. Lots of good women are in just this fix. She wants to know what she shall do. Hard question to answer. But perhaps we can offer a suggestion which may help out a little. Get husband and son to sit down and tell them how it is and just what things they could do, just what conveniences they could supply you with which would lighten your household toil. Then kindly but firmly insist on these things being provided. It is quite likely you could arrange to have your bread baked and the washing done by some one out of the home. Then study how to simplify the whole round of household duties and chores. If there is a young boy in the home, work him in as a helper. It will be good for him and you too. Let style go, and study your own comfort, ease and health. Anyhow, do not be afraid to ask for those things which will make your work lighter. Most men are selfish enough, so that they had rather grant these requests than pay a big doctor's bill or have to put up with a lean widow at \$6 a week as a housekeeper. Insist on hard and soft water and fuel supply handy, a hard wood floor for the kitchen, a modern cooking range, some sort of a refrigerator for summer use and hot baking powder biscuits not often than twice a week. The native shrewdness of women should be able to evolve from the foregoing hints some relief at least. Then all that is needed is sand, sand to carry things out.

A CHEAP HOTBED.

By the time you read this—about the 1st of March—it will be time to make that small hotbed for family use. Here is the way we make ours: Pile about three wagon loads of fresh horse manure up against some fence having a southern exposure. Pack it into a bed 5 feet wide and 16 feet long, place on it a board frame 3 feet wide and 11 feet long and 10 inches high. Put inside of this frame four inches of good earth, pack firmly and cover with your old sash. In three or four days it will have warmed up in good shape; then sow your lettuce, radish, cabbage and tomato seed, just as you would in a bed in the garden. Keep the bed well watered and ventilated by raising the sashes during the middle of the day when the weather will permit. This is about all. Follow these directions, and you will be able to raise all the radish and lettuce you need for the family and enough early cabbage and tomato plants for yourself and your neighbors as well. We do it. You can if you want to.

WHAT WATER DID.

A tract of desert land in the west which produced under normal conditions only food enough to support about one sheep to the acre was brought under a system of irrigation. Just as soon as the life giving water was brought into touch with the rich store of plant food contained in the desert soil it produced six tons of alfalfa hay to the acre, fifty-five bushels of barley, thirty-eight of wheat and seventy-two of oats, a remarkable illustration of the inherent fertility of these desert soils and the marvelous results to be obtained by their irrigation.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at *7:05 a. m. 8:05 and hourly until 7:00 p. m. For Cable Road only at *5:30 a. m. *6:50 a. m. and *10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at *8:05 a. m. 9:05 and hourly until 8:05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at *6:10 a. m. *7:30 a. m. and *10:40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9:10 p. m. and 10:10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a. m. *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at *10:35 and *11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at *6:35 a. m. *7:05, 7:35 and half-hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at *10:35 and *11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Omitted holidays.
**Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. FERRIS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach. *5:45, *6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.

To York Beach—From Portsmouth. First car through to York Beach leaves at *7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.

Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 5:55 p. m.

*Cancelled Sunday.
Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.

For special and extra cars address: W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Gretna, Eliot—6:10, 6:40, *7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m. 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, *10:50, p. m.
Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6:30, *7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
Sunday—First trip from Gretna—8:10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

**Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

**To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

Runs to Staples' store only.
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents. South Eliot school house No. 7 to Gretna—5 cents.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. F. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1,

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m. 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, *7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30 to 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m. 12:15, *4:45, 5:15, 6:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00 *10:00 a. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00 to 10:30, 11:00 a. m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,
Captain, U. S. N. Captain of the Yard.

Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral U. S. N. Commandant.

Gray & Prime.

OTTO COKE

The Ideal Winter Fuel.

111 Market St.

ALBANY, N. Y.

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BOSTON & MAIN R. R.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 13, 1901.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 8:15, 10:55 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.

For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, *5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, *8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45, *5:22 p. m. Sunday, *8:50 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, *8:30 a. m.

For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4:50, 9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Rochester—9:45, 9:55 a. m., 2:40, 2:45, 5:22, 5:30 p. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 5:22, 8:47 p. m. Sunday, 8:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:55 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

For Greenfield—7:20, 8:15, 10:55 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 8:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:45, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00 a. m., 12:45, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 5:00 a. m., 12:45, 5:00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7:25 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7:19, 9:41, a. m., 3:50, 6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a. m., 4:05, 5:30 p. m.

Leave Dover—6:50, 10:24 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:30, 9:20 p. m. Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 9:20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 3:16 p. m. Sunday, 10:06 a. m., 7:59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55, a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday 10:12 a. m., 8:05 p. m.

Leave Greenfield—9:35 a. m., 12:01, 2:26, 5:11, 6:27 p. m. Sunday, 10:14 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

*Via Dover & West Div.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations or Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8:30 a. m., 12:40, 5:28 p. m.

Greenland Village—8:39 a. m., 12:49, 5:33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9:07 a. m., 1:03, 5:58 p. m.

Spring—9:22 a. m., 1:16, 6:14 p. m.

Raymond—9:32 a. m., 1:27, 6:25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7:45, 10:25 a. m., 3:30 p. m.

Manchester—8:32, 11:10 a. m., 4:20 p. m.

Raymond—9:10, 11:48 a. m., 5:02 p. m.

Spring—9:22 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 5:15 p. m.

Hockingham Junction—9:47, a. m., 12:16, 5:55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10:01 a. m., 12:28, 6:08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Albans, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Information given, through tickets old and baggage checked to all points the station.

J. J. FLANDERS G. P. & T. A.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for

Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at *7:05, 8:05 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 10:05 p. m.

After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at *10:55, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for

Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at *6:05, *7:05, 8:05 a. m., and every hour until 10:05 p. m.

After that a car will leave Exeter at 10:45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.

Note: The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performance.

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THE HUMILITY OF ABILITY

By Justice ERNEST HALL, of the New York Supreme Court

HUMILITY is, to other people, one of the most charming characteristics a man can possess, but it is not one that will aid him in his battle with the world. The man of humility is seldom a leader—his very nature makes it impossible for him to take the initiative. Yet the greatest men in the world's history, the most learned and those who have done most for their fellow men were modest in demeanor, simple in habits and humble in spirit.

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald. More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903.

The republican mayoralty caucus held on Saturday evening found but one candidate in the field and resulted in the nomination of Mayor John Pender without opposition. The attendance and the large vote cast was an endorsement of Mayor Pender's administration and it is now the duty of every republican to go to the polls on the tenth of March and to see that he is given a majority that will be a credit to the party which he has been chosen to represent. The republican party in Portsmouth cannot afford to be apathetic or to lose one inch of the ground it has gained. The Chronicle believes that all republicans should ignore personal feelings and preferences and that they should present a united front on election day. The best interests of the city of Portsmouth demand that the republican party be kept in power and its individual members should not neglect their duty.

PENCIL POINTS.

Senator Morgan has an incurable case of Nicaraguaitis.

The way to win fame on the stage is to first become a champion pugilist.

The man who makes money getting the sole object of his life misses lots of fun.

The divine right of kings to make themselves ridiculous appears to be unquestioned.

When Smoot gets into the senate, if he ever does, he will probably be ready to retire from politics.

Woman may not have her rights, but she comes pretty near bossing the universe, just the same.

Kaiser Wilhelm would make a first rate comedian, but he falls down when he essays serious parts.

It would be a good idea to reconstruct some of the states already in the union before admitting more.

The only thing which the democratic party really opposes is the retention of power by the republicans.

The news despatches seem to indicate that the ladrone bands in the Philippines are composed entirely of generals and colonels.

What would those South American countries do when they get into trouble, if they didn't have the United States to help them out of it?

The pages of the most lurid dime novels are not half so freely smeared with blood as those of some of the elaborately bound historical romances.

When you look the matter squarely in the face, if Capt. Hobson prefers the lecture platform to the naval service it is nobody's business but his own.

The question of who will be the next president will soon give way to the more important problem of which team will win the baseball championship.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION ON THE LICENSE BILL.

From Manchester Union, Feb. 28th:

It is not to be expected that the results of the labors of the committee on liquor laws will meet the approval of everybody. Its task has been a difficult one, and no doubt the indi-

vidual members have been governed in their discussions by what they conscientiously can find the best interests of the state. What is best for one community, however, might not be best for another, in fact, different and conflicting interests of towns and sections of the state, that it would be practically impossible to frame a license law which would be best for all, and for this reason it would appear that the more discretion is left to local authority in governing the liquor business, the better. From what can be learned of the work of the committee, that is, from what it is understood will be the main provisions of the bill which it will report, it appears that the wisdom of some of those provisions is open to serious doubt.

It is understood, for example, that the committee favors a state license commission rather than local licensing boards. As was suggested in The Union some time ago, it would tend toward the taking of the saloon out of politics if license boards were appointed by the governor and council, or were to consist of members of the city government, police or other commissions, boards of health, even—there is a large list to choose from—so long as they are members ex-officio, and not elected directly by the people; but they should be purely local boards. Manchester, Dover, Nashua each should have its own license board appointed by the governor and council or constituted as suggested, and there should be no such thing as a state board. The appointing of local boards by the governor would be a departure far enough from absolute local control, and this has been suggested only as a means of keeping the office of license commissioner out of the list upon which the people vote directly, and so more or less out of politics. A member of a local commission, even if not such by direct vote of the people, would be less likely than a member of a state commission to disregard the will of the people and the needs of the locality, with which latter, a state commission could not be expected to be always familiar.

Another provision which it is understood will be contained in the bill submitted by the committee is one limiting the number of licenses to one for each 500 inhabitants. In some cases this would work well and in others it would not. Why should the number be limited at all? Of course it would be to the advantage of the more successful dealers to have the number limited; but it is hard to see why their interests should be considered if licenses were granted to all who applied the number of saloons would soon be determined by ordinary business methods. Those who could not make a living would have to give up, while those who kept the best places and sold the least harmful liquors would always have the possibility of competition before them, and keep their places as well as they could. Here in Manchester, for example, with licenses given to all who applied and paid their money down for a year in advance, there would probably be started many more saloons than there are in the city at present, but Manchester will support only just so many saloons, as it will support only just so many barber shops, and at the end of the first year a considerable number of liquor dealers would go out of business, and, in the judgment of many, the result would be that Manchester would have about the same number of saloons as it has now, some of which, even without paying the customary fine, are none too profitable. Another reason for not limiting the number of licenses is that with a limit there would be more opportunities for corruption, not necessarily bribery, but political

CURING CONSUMPTION.

When Scott's Emulsion makes a consumptive gain, it is curing his consumption.

The weight is the measure of the consumptive's condition. Every pound of weight gained is a matter for congratulation.

Exactly what goes on inside to make the consumptive gain weight when taking Scott's Emulsion is still a mystery.

Scott's Emulsion does something to the lungs, too, that reduces the cough and the inflammation.

More weight and less cough always mean that consumption is losing its influence over the system.

For all stages of the disease Scott's Emulsion is a reliable help.

Send for Free Booklet
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 499 Pearl St., N. Y.

persuasion, as there were under the old system. It is not so very long ago that the majority of liquor dealers were democrats (it was taken for granted that all were); but how many out and out democrats are selling liquor in Manchester today? And whence the change? On the whole it would appear that the business would be better controlled if the number of licenses were unlimited. Any one who applied, put down his money and furnished a saloon could try his hand at the business. This, of course, would not be acceptable to the more influential dealers; but why, as has been asked, should their interests be considered? Surely that is not the object of liquor legislation.

Again, it is understood that the license fee is to be definitely fixed by statute and according to population, the limits ranging from \$250 in the smaller towns to \$1000 in the cities. Why not fix a minimum by statute and let localities determine how much larger, if any, the fee shall be?

And why should licenses be divided into classes? It is said that the committee favors dividing hotels into classes, making a distinction between those who are open only in the summer and those which are open all the year, and also those in towns which vote for prohibition. Briefly, why not let anybody, in a city or town which votes for license, take one out and do business the best he can, for three months or twelve, malt liquor or spirituous, in a hotel or in a saloon? Such a method, it would appear, would simplify matters and do away with much confusion which might result from a variety of classes of licenses.

These questions will undoubtedly be thoroughly discussed when the bill comes before the legislature, the members of which, as well as the committee, should give them careful consideration. It is not likely that New Hampshire can change at once from a prohibition to a local option state without faults in the license law; but careful consideration of all points and refraining from hasty legislation can do much toward making a license bill a good one at the beginning, one which will need few revisions and none on its more important points.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A number of makeshifts have lately been put to admit hearish use. The incidental friction of further readjustments between capital and labor in various directions, the uncertainty as to congressional action, particularly the suspense as to the Aldrich bill, the large corporate capital issues, the lurking possibility of gold exports, and the like, have been the marionettes deftly manipulated by those working for the fall; and when these fail to serve, such attempts as the ugly metropolitan fictions are not scrupled at.

Despite all these attacks, it is notable how little supervenes save dullness; and that this inactivity is unaccompanied by any urgent haste to liquidate. There has all along been a well grounded confidence in the investment world that things are shaping themselves out well, that wage controversies are to be amicably compromised, that the Aldrich bill will be passed, to the great benefit of our haphazard currency system, that a greater ease in money is but a question of time, and that the extensive corporate borrowings are simply an indication of how really permanent and deep is our present prosperity when such measures must be taken to serve its future requirements.

There are no fundamental factors working against the market. The only one that could be plausibly urged would be that it had been surfeited with success and stood in danger of excess, but in the past year or two there has always come at the psychological moment a vigorous punning from one source or another and rejuvenated it for further flights. With our industrial welfare unimpaired as it now appears, there is no reason why every current day of market weakness should not furnish golden opportunities to the investor. —From Corey, Milliken & Co's Weekly Market letter.

FOR A BOOK PLATE DESIGN.

The art committee of the Twentieth Century club of Boston announces a competition, open to members of the club, for a book plate design, which shall, if possible, be suitable for other club uses. The conditions of the competition are: "The design is to include the words, 'The Twentieth Century Club, Boston,' and, if thought best, the motto, 'A finer public spirit and a better social order.' The designs will be passed upon by the jury: C. Howard Walker, Prof. Charles H. Moore and I. M. Gangengli.

The committee on appropriations and the governor and his council will visit New Hampshire college at Durham next Friday.

LONGFELLOW TABLEAU.

Story of Lady Wentworth Very Attractively Illustrated.

At West Newbury, Mass., one evening last week was given an unusually pleasing entertainment that in some of its principal parts had a deal of interest to historic Portsmouth. We refer to the fact that a series of tableaux was presented illustrating the various scenes represented by Longfellow's poem, entitled "Lady Wentworth," as follows:

1. "Mistress Stavers," impersonated by Mosea Kennedy, who was dressed in an old-fashioned dress, with a brilliant brown and yellow skirt reaching to the ankles.

"One hundred years ago, and something more."

In Queen street, Portsmouth, at her tavern door.

Neat as a pin and blooming as a rose, stood Mistress Stavers in her fur-below.

2. "Martha Hilton as a barefooted girl," impersonated by Lucy Novek. She was attired in a tattered old dress, extending scarcely as far as her knees, with a wide rent in it, showing her white undershirt. She was barefooted, and carried a pail of water in one of her hands, and wore a bright red skirt.

"Barefooted, ragged, with neglected hair."

Eyes full of laughter, neck and shoulders bare,

A thin slip of a girl, like a new moon, sure to be rounded into beauty soon.

A creature men would worship and adore.

Though now in mean habiliments she bore

A pail of water, dripping, through the street,

And bathing, as she went, her naked feet."

3. "Martha Hilton as a servant-girl," represented by Helen S. Burnham, a young girl with plain dress and white cap, in the act of dusting the furniture.

"A maid of all work, whether coarse or fine."

A servant who made service seem divine."

Through her each room was fair to look upon,

The mirrors glistened, and the brasses shone.

The very knocker on the outer door, if she but passed, was brighter than before."

4. "Governor Wentworth's Banquet," representing about a dozen people seated at the table. The girls were appressed in long skirts of voluminous size, and their hair was powdered to make it appear to be gray impersonating old ladies. Robert L. Smith acted the part of "Governor Wentworth."

"He gave a splendid banquet, served on plate,

Such as become the Governor of the State,

Who represented England and the King,

And was magnificent in everything."

5. "Martha Hilton as a Bride," impersonated by Helen S. Burnham, the scene being the same as the preceding tableau.

"And presently there stood

Within the room, in perfect womanhood,

A maiden, modest and yet self-possessed,

Youthful and beautiful, and simply dressed."

Can this be Martha Hilton? It must be!

Yes, Martha Hilton, and no other, she!"

6. "Governor Wentworth's Wedding," the officiating clergyman being represented by David Page of Newburyport, and the remainder of the characters continuing the same as heretofore. The governor is shown in the act of placing a gold ring upon one of the dainty tapering fingers of the young lady's beautifully left hand which he holds affectionately in his own.

"At his command

The Governor placed the ring; and that was all!

Martha was Lady Wentworth of the hall!"

The selections from the poem were recited in a very pleasing manner by Mrs. Eugene Drake.

It is quite probable that this series of tableaux will be given in Portsmouth ere long.

MANY SIGNS OF SPRING.

With spring overcoats in view, the flock of passing flocks of wild geese, the advent of the robin, beating hoop, playing marbles, still walking at infatuation, "spring, spring, beautiful spring" is in the air.

FINELY WRITTEN ARTICLE.

Among the several writers who have spoken in the Boston papers, respecting the participation of Dr. Edward Everett Hale in the communion service at the Phillips Brooks

memorial, Rev. A. J. Patterson of Roxbury, formerly pastor of the Universalist church in this city in the Boston Evening Transcript of last Saturday, had a well worded and finely written article.

AT THE CHURCHES.

A love feast was held at the Methodist church Sunday evening at half-past nine. The morning service was principally devoted to the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. The pastor delivered a brief address.

The Epworth league joined with the church at the early evening service, beginning at half-past seven, and William Bridle assisted Rev. Mr. Whiteside in leading the service. The general subject was, "Total Abstinence the Only Safe Rule."

The Sunday school met at twelve o'clock noon and the Junior league at half-past three in the afternoon.

At the Middle street Baptist church last evening a large congregation listened to Rev. Mr. Gile's scholarly address on, "Christian citizenship: Would giving the right of suffrage to women make sure a better government?" The morning service was held at the usual hour and the Sunday school session was held at noon.

Rev. C. H. Tucker delivered a thoughtful sermon on the subject, "Weighed and Found Wanting" at the Pearl street church Sunday morning and the sacrament was given at half-past eleven. In the evening, the usual prayer meeting was held.

Mr. Tucker preached at Kittery Point in the afternoon.

The services for the first Sunday in Lent at the Universalist church were of special significance and well attended. They are to be continued each Sabbath morning and evening throughout the penitential season and will have increased interest as Lent advances. All are invited to go and hear them.

For the evening worship the church was crowded and by a representative congregation. The musical service, led by the Naval orchestra and the organ, was choice, while the sermon on, "How is Jesus Christ the Savior of the World?" gave the subject deep and logical treatment. The entire devotion were very impressive.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING.

A union meeting in support of the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution will be held in the Middle street Baptist church next Sunday evening, this church having been selected at a meeting of the ministers of the city in the annex on Saturday afternoon. The principal address will be by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national woman suffrage association, and several of the clergymen will make brief remarks.

MR. TREADWELL TO SPEAK.

This evening the John Langdon club meets in the Congregational chapel to listen to an address on "Bridge Building" by Lee Treadwell. It will be illustrated by stereopticon views by Trafton. The members of the Engineers' club will be the guests of the evening.

FINE PORTRAIT OF ALDRICH.

The Boston Sunday Globe, of March 1, contained an excellent likeness of Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who still resides in the old mansion on Mount Vernon street, Beacon Hill, Boston, which has long been his home.

ISLA DE LUZON AGROUND.

The Isla de Luzon, one of the Spanish ships captured in the battle of Manila bay, grounded on Feb. 28 in an attempt to enter Mobile, Ala., but soon floated uninjured. The vessel is coming to the navy yard for repairs.

Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Suits to close all broken lines.

Extra Quality and Finely Made Suits at \$7.75 and \$10.50 in Men's Sizes, and a lot of Boys' Long Pant Suits at \$5.00, to close out before stock account.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

It Stands Alone.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription stands alone, as the one and only remedy for leucorrhoea, female weakness, prostration, or falling of the womb, so abominable a disease, and in curing these common ailments of women, as to warrant its makers in offering to pay, as they hereby do, the sum of \$500 reward for a case of the above maladies which they can not cure. This is a remarkable offer. No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in publishing such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of a third of a century of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

Miss Emma Weller, who is Secretary of the Young People's Christian Association, at 1815 Madison Avenue, New York City, says: "Your Favorite Prescription" is a boon to sick and tired women, for it cures them when other medicines fail. I know whereof I speak, for I have had experience with it for fourteen months. I had constant headaches; seemed too weak to perform my daily duties, and when the day was over I was too tired to sleep well. I suffered from nervousness and indigestion, and everything I ate distressed me. Doctored with different physicians but received no relief. After reading one of your books I decided to give you "Favorite Prescription" a trial. Am very glad I did, for I found it was just what I wanted. I commenced to improve at once and kept getting better until, after seven weeks, I was entirely cured. I have remained in perfect health ever since, and remain a firm friend of your "Favorite Prescription."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" is only seeking to make the little more profit afforded by a less meritorious medicine. His profit is your loss. Therefore, turn your back on him as unworthy of your patronage.

If constipated use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They cure constipation, biliousness and sick headache. They do not produce the "pill habit."

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

W. E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as: Ranges (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

AND

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

5 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller

avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND,

Para Rubber Plantation Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, from net earnings was declared, payable March 15th to stockholders of record March 10th, 1903.

Transfer books will be closed March 15th and reopened March 17th, 1903. F. M. CHAW. FORD, Sec'y, 101-106 State St., Boston.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hunt;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergeant Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Police hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Charles H. Colson.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 308.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Bralard Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Henn.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Conigh;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislano;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Police hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogah;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE

Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

Residence, 98 State St.

Office, 30 Congress St.

BRIEFLY TOLD.

There is no use leaving Portsmouth. Believe the statements of Portsmouth residents.

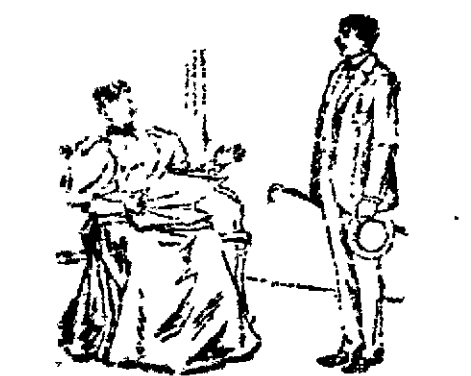
Endorsements by residents of Portsmouth.

Proof positive from Portsmouth people.

Cannot be evaded or doubted. Read this statement.

Mr. Thomas E. Blake, of 6 Green street, says: "As I grew I always had a weak back and kidneys and finally a painful and annoying urinary trouble developed. The kidney secretions were high colored, contained a gritty substance like sand and brick dust and they were often thick and of a milky hue. Mornings I was so weak that many a time I had to slide downstairs, being unable to attempt it on my feet, and this was often accompanied by dizziness and distress. I tried remedies, then one doctor and then another, but nothing got down to the cause until I went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills. I paid at a single time \$8.00 to a doctor for medicine, but it did not do me a cent's worth of good. I can highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills after my experience. They are a valuable remedy."

Send: Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people about Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.

Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And in need of the commendation of the many Architects and Contractors generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. ROUGHTON

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

LITTLE GOLD DUST

Havana filled 5c cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

H. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,

Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

John C. Hays and Walter S. S.

UNITED WORKMEN.

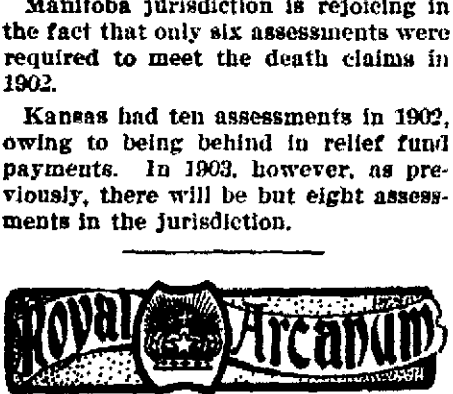
Supreme Recorder of the Order. Workshop Notes.

Supreme Recorder M. W. Sackett has been connected with the order for the past thirty-one years and since the organization of the supreme lodge has continuously held a position in that body as an officer or committee man. He was the first supreme recorder of the order, was supreme trustee in 1874, was elected supreme master workman in 1878 and supreme recorder in 1879 which latter position he still retains. Mr. Sackett was born in 1841 in Southington, O., and removed to Meadville, Pa., in 1862, where he still resides. In 1893 he was elected secretary-treasurer of the national fraternal congress and still holds that position.

On the death of C. R. Matson, supreme foreman, the supreme master workman advanced the supreme overseer, William H. Miller, to the office of supreme foreman and appointed Will M. Narvis, grand master workman of Iowa, to the office of supreme overseer. Albion lodge of Albion, Mich., has a well drilled military company of thirty-five members. This organization has been a great help to the lodge and draws the attention and interest of all its members.

Manitoba Jurisdiction is rejoicing in the fact that only six assessments were required to meet the death claims in 1902.

Kansas had ten assessments in 1902, owing to being behind in relief fund payments. In 1902, however, as previously, there will be but eight assessments in the jurisdiction.



ROYAL ARCADE

Reports from various jurisdictions show that the councils are beginning the new year well and initiating many new members.

The institution of a grand council in Maine before the next session of the supreme council is practically assured owing to the active work done in the state during the past year.

A unique entertainment recently given by Capital City council of Trenton, N. J., was called "Old Folks' Night." The programme was in charge of members who were in the chairs twenty years.

During 1902 there was a gain in membership in the Empire State of over 7,000.

The order had a membership of over 30,000 in Pennsylvania at the close of the year 1902.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Members Who Fall in Arrears—Pythian Notes.

A member saved is a member gained. Lopping off the dead wood is all right, but before the axe is laid to the branch every effort should be made to keep it alive so that it may bear fruit if it will. Says the Knights of the Sword and Helmet. When your members begin to fall in arrears for dues, follow them up, and don't wait too long about it. Unless a man is morally or physically undesirable every effort should be made to hold him, not only for his own benefit, but for the good of the lodge and the order.

Warrants for a number of new companies of the uniform rank were issued in January.

The general counsel of the endowment fund, after a tour of inspection, reports this branch of the order in an admirable condition and growing rapidly in membership.

Past Grand Chancellor Louisa of Alabama and Past Grand Chancellor Monnell of Nebraska died recently.

The report of General Joseph S. Stokes, commanding the Connecticut brigade, U. R., shows twenty companies, with a membership of 570.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

The supreme lodge propagating committee held a three days' session at Indianapolis recently and formulated plans for a vigorous campaign of propagation in every jurisdiction in the country.

There is a general waking up all along the line in the order. The membership is increasing, the finances are in a satisfactory condition, and the order seems to be a participant in the general prosperity.

The semiannual returns from the lodges show the membership of Missouri to be increased over a thousand during the term.

FRATERNAL MISCELLANY

The Modern Maccabees are now permitted to do business in the following states outside of Michigan: Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Oregon, Montana and Kentucky.

The fraternal societies belonging to the national fraternal congress have insurance in force amounting to \$3,648,861.708.

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Clubs have been formed by members of secret societies in almost every state to visit the world's fair in St. Louis.

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INCUBATORS VERSUS HENS.

Reasons Why the Former Are Better For Hatching Purposes.

The day is past when the extensive poultryman tries to hatch with hens, as the way is entirely too slow. By the old way when he wanted to set 100 or 200 eggs, as the case might be, he had to find nine or eighteen broody hens and as many separate nests. Then they must each be tested with artificial eggs to see if they really were in earnest, and this took nearly a week, and consequently this much time was lost.

The incubator saves this time, and one will do the work of all these hens. Then after the hens were set they must be fed and watered daily and let out for exercise for at least fifteen or twenty minutes, and then their keeper must see that each one gets on her own nest. This must be done daily for about twenty-five days, including the test days, and yet I have said nothing about dusting for lice and the washing of some of the eggs which are sure to become dirty and the repairing of nests as a further result.

If all hens would behave just alike, the task would not be quite so hard, but they will not, as some are over-anxious and continually fuss and turn their eggs and break them in their efforts to do well, no matter what kind of nest they have. The incubator is not subject to this failing, but stays quietly in its place, and no broken eggs or crushed chicks are found. The best incubators require but five or ten minutes' attention daily and can be kept in a room of the dwelling or outshed near by and can be looked after very easily, while a sitting hen is such a disagreeable thing that she is best kept at a distance. The incubator has another strong point in its favor from the fact that it is willing to sit when wanted, and this is a matter of no small note, as the chick that is really for sale when broiler prices are highest is the money maker of the market chickens, while the early pullet is the winter egg producer and prize taker at the fair in the fall.

Of a certainty if you use incubators as hatchers you must use brooders as mothers, and this leaves the hens entirely free to do their best instead of running and eating with chicks and laying up fat which ought to go toward filling the egg basket. Chickens raised by artificial means escape the chance of being filled with lice before they are fairly out of the shell and being trampled to death by the mother hen and living in dirty quarters, for one hen will make more dirt in a day than twenty-five young chicks.—F. Baugle in American Poultry Journal.

A Useful Alarm Clock.

Walter Bernard has secured a small tract of land a few miles east of Olympia, Ore., and stocked the place with a few dozen chickens. As he is compelled to be away from his home during the day he studied out a scheme for caring for his chickens during his absence.

In each yard he had erected troughs to hold food for the hens, and these troughs are connected by wire with his house. Within the house Mr. Bernard has connected the wire with an alarm clock with the usual battery attachment.

When he leaves home in the morning he sets the alarm clock at the hour for feeding the chickens and by an ingenious arrangement when the time arrives the alarm goes off, the connecting wire releases the troughs and the chickens make a rush for their food, which is spread before them as if Mr. Bernard did the job in person.

Curing Colds.

Each fowl showing evidence of cold or congestion is shut up in a small coop and given two grains of calomel at night, followed by a one grain quinine pill night and morning for two or three days. If there is any discharge from nostrils, a few drops of camphorated oil is injected into each nostril. If any improvement is manifest in two or three days, they are removed to a small room and a solution of copperas added to the drinking water. They are kept here for a week or two, or until they show a complete recovery. If, on the other hand, after two or three days' observation and treatment no improvement is manifested, the bird is killed and buried.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Askes in the Yard.

Where the poultry yard is so small that the fowls keep the grass down it is a good plan to dump the coal ashes from the house in the yard, spreading them evenly over the surface. They make a smooth, hard surface and pack down tightly, preventing the yard from becoming muddy.

The Crowing of the Cock.

The cock crows loud from yonder barn. His midnight bugle call, Though darkness hangs o'er field and town.

And silence over all, He watches for the setting star, The daybreak coming on, And, trumpet throated, near and far, He welcomes in the dawn.

Oh, bird of joy, no saddened note From thee has ever sprung! No ring dove's moan is in thy throat; Thy heart is ever young.

Brave to the death, and if perchance The battle, long and grim, Fall to thy own victorious lance, Thou singest a battle hymn.

Proud of thy splendor, warrior bird, And of thy clarion tone; No orient breeze ever stirred A radiance like thy own.

No other voice but sometimes sings A note at sorrow's call; Thou singest the song the morning brings Or singest not at all.

Like thee, I, too, would joyous be, Like daylight's coming on, And call to heaven and earth and sea The gladness of the dawn.

Though but a single note were mine, I'd fill my cup with pleasure's wine The happiest bird that sang.

—A. H. M. Byers in Harper's.

Biddy Is Not a Growler.

Biddy does not complain if she is uncomfortable; she simply stops doing business. If she has lost a toe, a comb or wattle, she does not utter a murmur, but her system sets about "restoring the waste places," and she cannot digest a sufficient surplus for egg production until all sores are healed and she is again comfortable.

Why They Scratch.

Chaff and straw and hay suggest leaves and seeds to the hens, and the fact that they find little to reward them does not prevent them from going on scratching until the litter is worn to a fine dust. They cannot find room in their small brain apartments for the understanding of the fact that litter is seedless.

To Pick Out a Layer.

When she sheds her feathers and we kill off the nonlayers, it is well to be sure and not stay a fowl full of eggs. When the rear bones are wide apart at the points below the tail feathers you have caught a layer. When they are close together, biddy is taking a vacation.

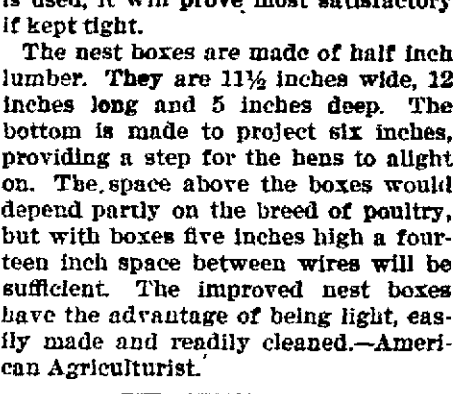
PRACTICAL NEST BOXES.

They Are Light, Easily Made and Can Be Readily Cleaned.

The accompanying drawing illustrates very well the improved nests designed and successfully used by William Proctor of Essex county, Mass. They are very easily made, and the plan of construction is as follows: Take three boards 1 inch thick by 12 inches wide and of any convenient length. The boards are placed far enough apart to admit of two nests side by side.

Strips 2 inches wide and 1 inch thick, represented in the diagram as b b, are nailed across both top and bottom to hold the uprights in place and make the frame firm. Supports for the nest boxes are wires, designated by c c in the diagram, and to put them in place holes are augered through all the boards, which is best done before the rack is put together. Strips might well be used in place of the wires and would give additional strength. If wire is used, it will prove most satisfactory if kept tight.

The nest boxes are made of half inch lumber. They are 11½ inches wide, 12 inches long and 5 inches deep. The bottom is made to project six inches, providing a step for the hens to alight on. The space above the boxes would depend partly on the breed of poultry, but with boxes five inches high a fourteen inch space between wires would be sufficient. The improved nest boxes have the advantage of being light, easily made and readily cleaned.—American Agriculturist.



A Poultry Treat.

The following story comes from Wellsville:

"A gigantic scheme is on foot to corner the poultry trade of the country. Prominent capitalists to the number of seventy-five are interested in the plan, a Wellsville man being the general manager of the business. Charles Miles of Des Moines, Ia.; Henry Ward of Chicago, James Wilson of Logan, Mass., and William Anderson of Scranton, Pa., are the most prominent among the stockholders.

"The plan of the company, as outlined by Samuel M. Lampkin of Wellsville, the promoter, is this: Two large farms, one at Latrobe, Pa., the other at Greenfield, Pa., will be established at once for the reception of the poultry purchased by traveling representatives of the company, of whom there will be a large number. The company will then buy up the entire output of minor concerns for a period of several years before it is put on the market and thus gain ultimate control of the market."

It is inferred that this mighty combination intends to corner the poultry of the country and put it in cold storage. This is about the most ridiculous story that ever got into print, says Commercial Poultry Swift & Co. and Armour & Co., with all their millions, haven't attempted to buy the poultry in one little corner of the United States. A billion dollar trust can control the steel business, but it would take more than that amount to corner the poultry business. There are too many of us in the business.

Green Food For Poultry.

One-third of my winter feed consists of vegetables. Onions and cabbage are the most valuable. Turnips, carrots and beets come next. Cabbages I hang up. Beets and squashes I split open. Carrots I usually cook, as my hens will eat them better cooked. Onions are chopped, because they roll around so badly, and potatoes are cooked. Potatoes are the only vegetable which need cooking, as some flocks of hens will eat carrots without being boiled. The raw potato has a poison in its skin which some flocks cannot stand. If people live in a village and keep hens, such herbs as spear-mint, dock, catnip, horse-radish, etc., are valuable. The hens will not eat such pungent things alone, but if you chop them up and mix them in the mash your birds will think you are giving them a regular French salad.—Mrs. Ida E. Tilson in American Agriculturist.

Agreed to Disagree.

Dandy and Laddie, collie dogs, were brothers and much attached to each other. They were owned by brothers, too, farmers in New Hampshire. Laddie's master lived at the old homestead, says a contributor to the Unique Monthly. Dandy's master conducted the next farm, and the two men pastured their stock in common.

Each dog visited the other frequently till one day while Laddie, Dandy's guest, was gnawing a bone a pet kitten belonging to Dandy's family came too near, and Laddie snapped at her. In an instant Dandy flew at his throat, and they were only separated after a severe fight.

Neither dog ever crossed the boundary line between the two farms after that.

Laddie drove his flock of sheep daily down the lane till he reached the dividing wall, where Dandy solemnly took charge and drove them to pasture. At night Dandy brought back the sheep, and Laddie would be waiting for his share of the flock every time.

Never once did they take the slightest notice of each other or cross the line after the fight.

Smart Birds.

The brilliantly plumed birds of the tropical forests are exposed to many dangers, and if they were not gifted with queer yet useful instincts they would fall ready victims to their enemies. Chattering monkeys and big snakes steal and eat their eggs, while their fledglings are preyed upon by foes on every side.

But it takes a sly monkey or snake to get ahead of the mother tailor bird. She hides her nest so skillfully that her enemies cannot find it, no matter how hard they try. This she does by using her long, slender bill as a needle.

With the tough fiber of a parasite plant, abundant in the tropics, as a thread, she sews a dead leaf taken from the ground to a living one near the end of a slender and hanging branch, and between these leaves she builds her nest, where neither monkey nor snake can approach, because the branch will not bear its weight.

The Indian sparrow is equally ingenious. She makes her nest of grass, which she weaves like cloth and in the shape of a bottle. Then she covers the outside with fresh leaves to scare away the bats that prey upon her young ones.

Triumph of an Upstart.

Fan (suburban belle)—Wasn't it too bad about our cat show?

Nan—What about it? I haven't heard.

Fan—A coarse-looking man came there with a big tomato he'd picked up in a brewery and carried off the highest prize. It just ruined the show.—Chicago Tribune.

A Test of Altruism.

Little Willie—Pa, what's an 'altruist?

His Father—A man, my child, who carries his umbrella all day without using it and then is glad it didn't rain on account of the people who had no umbrella with them.—Judge.

An Unpleasant Evening.

"Why did Baxter insist upon standing all the evening?"

"Somebody got him to try a new thing in automatic suspenders, and the automatic part got snagged."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Religious Music.

"How do you like this young pianist?"

"I think she is a good Christian."

"Yes; her right hand does not know what her left hand does!"—Paris Figaro.

A Sound Sleeper.

Mrs. Muggins—Is your husband a sound sleeper?

Mrs. Buggins—Yes, indeed; the sound is something terrible.—Philadelphia Record.

The Reason.

De Style—A woman's face is her fortune.

Gunbust—I suppose that's why they say "money talks."—New York Times.

His Scheme Worked Well.

O. B. Greene, a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, was annoyed by a boy who wanted a position in his office and used to call every day to see about it. Mr. Greene's office boy was entirely satisfactory, and he did not care to make a change.

"Did you see that boy who was just in here?" asked Mr. Greene of his office boy one day after the persistent applicant had made another plea for a job.

"I saw him," said the boy. "What does he want?"

"Well," said Mr. Greene, "he wants your job, and if I ever see him again he will get it."

Mr. Greene says he has not seen the persistent boy since.—New York Times.

In Minnesota.

"Now, Mabel!"

"Yes, Algie!"

"I—er—don't you—er—er—"

"Yes, Algie!"

"Now that were engaged, I—er—er—"

"Might—er—er—"

"Yes, Algie!"

"Might—er—give you a—er—kiss?"

"Oh, Algie!"

"Well, mightn't I?"

"I—I—guess so."

"Then here's my kissing certificate."

"And here's mine."

Then they clinch and indulge in one long ecstatic, nonexplosive, bacillious kiss according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.—Houston Post.

Dr. Lorenz and Slang.

The surgeons of New York have indulged in considerable quiet amusement over the manner in which the English language has at times taken a fall out of Dr. Lorenz—especially the department of American slang.

He was speaking of the fees he had earned while here. "We are told," said one of the younger men, "that you pulled Armour's leg for \$50,000."

"No," said the doctor gravely, "it was \$30,000. But not the father's; it was that of the leetle daughter."—New York Press.

Easily Explained.

"What's the name of that old maid who giggled so much at the party last night?"

"Miss Mutch—Miss Jane Mutch. I wonder why she has never married."

"That's easy. It's all owing to the modest demands of the men."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that they don't want Mutch."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One Inference.

"I haven't much confidence in that new doctor?"

"No?"

"No. I don't believe he's very successful."

"Why not?"

"Oh, he's in such a hurry for his money."—Chicago Post.

His Class.

Auntie—And how do you stand in your class, Johnnie?

Johnnie—Oh, I'm all right in my class. It's when I go up against a ninety pounder that I gets licked.—New York Journal.

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Laugh Anyway.

Don't wait to be really happy to laugh. But laugh along the way. To wait till happiness comes may mean You'll not laugh till your dying day. —Atlanta Constitution.

THE BOY GIANT'S HOMEMADE TORNADO

Copyright, 1902, by Caroline Wetherell



Ah Grim said: "Tis really a shame! This town is becoming too tame. A boy of my size, So gifted and wise, Can surely enliven the same." He wanted a trick that was new And found one that suited his view. A windstorm, he planned, Would startle the land And cause folks to run like the gnu.



The fan he made measured a block. Grim hid with it back of a rock. And waved it about Till crash, bang and shout Proclaimed that the town felt the shock. Well, Guardian Jack was quite mad; His penance the giant made sad. It took him a year The town to uprear And cost him what savings he had.

Agreed to Disagree.

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WHITE HOUSE GAYETY

WASHINGTON'S gay young set, led by Miss Alice Roosevelt, has followed the merriest pace this winter that society at the national capital has ever experienced. As a result of the continual round of dances and dinners many of the older ladies have been compelled to call a halt. So the advent of the Lenten season has been hailed as a welcome relief.



MISS HILDEGARDE MCKENNA.

beauty of its buds, with the president's fair young daughter foremost in the ranks. Set, as it were, on a pedestal before the world, Miss Roosevelt has had an arduous duty to perform and has not fallen short of what was expected of her. Indeed it is much to her credit that, young and inexperienced as she is, she has most graciously filled her role as leader of the young set.

The social pathway of the debutante is by no means one of ease, especially when, as has been the case this winter, there has been an unceasing round of gayety. To be a favorite the fair debutante must not only look pretty and smile sweetly, but must be versed in the arts of worldly wisdom and even be able on occasion to discuss politics.

Since her introduction to society last winter at the large ball that was given to her and the first to be held in the White House in a decade Miss Roosevelt has been budding into attractive young womanhood, and as she gains in health she has developed in beauty.

Last year her gowns were such as are suitable to debutantes, simple and dainty mousselines. This year she seems to have graduated from the simple frock to the more elaborate toilet of the society belle, and gazes, heavily



MISS MASON OF CHICAGO.

ly palliated in silver, and velvets seem to suit her little and graceful figure. One of Miss Roosevelt's greatest charms is her vivacity. She is also very quick at repartee, and it goes without saying that she is one of the most sought after young women in society at the capital.

Among the most prominent of the season's buds is Miss Pansy Bloomer, one of Miss Roosevelt's most intimate friends. Both are accomplished horsewomen and greatly interested in all things athletic. Another of the fair tete is Miss Anne Ewing Cockrell, daughter of the senator from Missouri. Miss Cockrell has spent several years abroad in the completion of her education and, like her older sister, Marion, who was married a few days ago to Edison Gallaudet, is very fair to look upon.

Others on the list of this winter's

output are Miss Du Boies of the army and navy circle, also a friend of Miss Alice; Miss Mason, daughter of Senator Mason of Illinois, and Miss Calderon, daughter of the Peruvian minister. The recent debut of the latter was marked by a tea at the legation, thus establishing a precedent among Spanish speaking countries, since it was the first to follow the American custom of bringing out a debutante, and Miss Calderon made her bow to society just as any American girl would have done.

Miss Crosby is quite a belle in the navy set, and the list is further swelled by Miss Carolyn Huff, Miss Diane Morgan Hill, Miss Caroline Postelwaite, Miss Annie McCauley and Miss Florence Field, stepdaughter of Thomas Nelson Page.

Miss Hildegard McKenna, one of the recent debutantes of the supreme court circle, is the third daughter of Associate Justice McKenna. She is one of the belles of the capital, a striking type, with chestnut brown hair and blue eyes and a fair skin. She is piquant and vivacious, and, although pleasure loving and greatly sought after in society, like her sisters, she turns to the more serious subjects of life and is a devout church member and prominent in many of the leading charities under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

Still another is Miss Rebekah Page Knox, daughter of the attorney general. Like her mother, Miss Knox holds an enviable place in popularity at Washington. She is petite and dark and one of the most beautifully gowned young women of the official circle. Though indifferent to the attractions of general society, she is extremely fond of sociabilities in her own immediate



MISS DU BOIES.

circle. Miss Knox inherits her mother's affability and gracious manner, that have made her justly popular, and also her father's studiousness. She spends much of her time with her old friends in Pittsburgh and contemplated a trip around the world this winter, which had to be abandoned on account of delicate health.

But while the young folks have enjoyed themselves the past winter the older people have been tired out. Mrs. Roosevelt has fallen a victim to the excessive social demands placed upon the first lady of the land by official precedent and her own desire to make the White House the most hospitable in the national capital. She is under orders to rest and cancel her immediate social engagements.

Though none of the other ladies of the cabinet circle has yet had to give up her participation in the official functions of the season, several have been very much fatigued by the great length of the state receptions at the White House. It seems not improbable that they will profit by the experience



MISS PANSY BLOOMER.

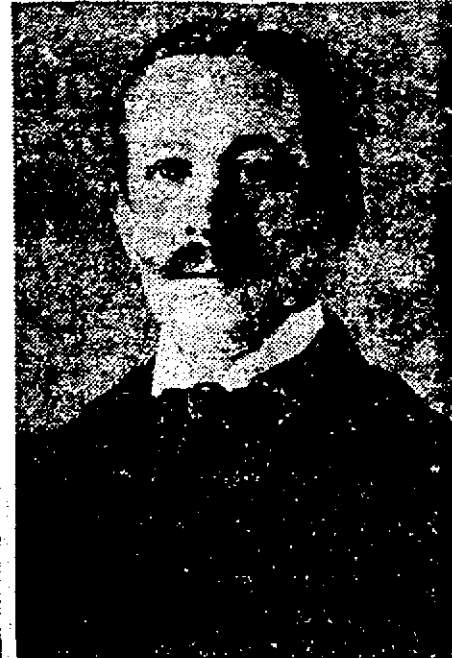
of Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Knox and that in the few remaining days of the season they will exercise extreme caution not to fall victims to the unusually hard social pace of this winter at the national capital.

LUCKY GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

Count von Quadt, whose work has pleased Kaiser Wilhelm.

Count von Quadt, first secretary of the German embassy at Washington, who has been granted leave of absence and is now on his way to Germany, was chief representative of the kaiser in this country during the interim between the departure of Dr. von Holleben and the arrival of Minister von Sternburg, who, it is thought, will be made ambassador. Count Quadt until the arrival of Baron von Sternburg conducted the German end of the Venezuelan trouble.

Count von Quadt has been socially prominent in Washington, more so per-



COUNT VON QUADT.

haps than might have been the case had not Ambassador von Holleben been a bachelor. Countess von Quadt has acted as the hostess at all the recent receptions at the German embassy and took a prominent part in the entertainment of Prince Henry when he was here last winter.

It is expected that Emperor William in recognition of Count von Quadt's services in this country will promote him to a more important post on the expiration of his three months' leave.

OWNS ALL THE BUFFALOES.

What Pawnee Bill Proposes to Do With His Herd of Bison.

Unless the plans of Major Gordon W. Lillie, president of the Arkansas Valley National bank at Pawnee, Okla., and who is known throughout the west as "Pawnee Bill," go astray, the people of this country in the course of a year or two will be supplied with buffalo beef.

"Pawnee Bill" has bought a tract of land containing 500 acres near Kenosha, Wis., and in the spring is to put a herd of wild buffalo upon it. Incidentally Major Lillie, through the aid of Lloyd F. Nicodemus, has formed a million dollar buffalo trust, and the statistics of the government show that he has corralled every wild buffalo in the United States and Canada and in fact the entire world.

For the last ten years Major Lillie and Mr. Nicodemus have been at work getting into a single herd all the buffalo in the world, but the task is now practically completed, and the major has a single herd consisting of 365 animals. All of these will be placed on the



MAJOR GORDON W. LILLIE. ("Pawnee Bill.")

Kenosha ranch, where they will be in easy touch with the markets of New York and Chicago. In getting this herd together Major Lillie has recently bought the famous "Good Night" herd in Texas and the Alvid herd in Montana. The only animals of the race now to be found outside of this herd are in the parks of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Yellowstone and Cincinnati.

Major Lillie is one of the most noted of the men who have made the west famous, and his daring scheme of corraling all the buffalo in the world is his keeping with many others which he has made. He is regarded as one of the wealthiest men in the west. At Pawnee he owns banks, railroads, general stores and everything that could be considered a general utility.

He was originally a "tenderfoot." He was born at Bloomington, Ill., and was educated at Yale. When he had completed his college course, he went west and was soon the hero of the famous rush which marked the opening of the Cherokee strip for colonization. With a single bound he became the leading white man in the new territory and became known as "the Little Giant of the West." He became the trusted agent of the government in the new territory and was the interpreter for the government in the dealings with the Indians.

PARKER OF NEW YORK.

MAN WHOM THE DEMOCRATS MAY NOMINATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Holds Highest Judicial Position in the Empire State—His Rise to Fame From Humble Beginnings—Worked His Way Through College.

Judge Alton B. Parker, chief judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, the highest judicial office in the commonwealth, and who is by many considered the most promising candidate for the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of president in the next campaign, is a self made man and fought his way against the obstacles of poverty to his present position.

Judge Parker, it is stated, is planning a tour through the southern states during the spring recess of the New York court of appeals and has already made engagements to attend banquets, meetings of bar associations and other social, political and professional gatherings. This will give the people of the south an opportunity to make his acquaintance and see what sort of man they may be asked to support with their ballots.

About thirty years ago Judge Parker was an unknown schoolteacher, with nothing but youth and ambition as a prize and hope for future greatness. He came of Revolutionary stock and first saw the light in the village of Cortland, N. Y., on May 14, 1851.

His great-grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, and his grandfather and father, while not particularly prominent men, were both noted for their strong character and rugged honesty. Judge Parker's father was poor, but by sacrifices gave his son a good education.

He attended the Cortland academy when a small boy, and at the age of sixteen, determining no longer to be a burden to his parents, he taught school until he had saved money to continue his studies at the State Normal school. After finishing his course there he again took up teaching, finding enough time after the school sessions to pursue the study of law, for which he had a great fondness.

Finally Judge Parker resigned his position as schoolteacher and accepted a



JUDGE ALTON BROOKS PARKER.

clerkship at a low salary with the law firm of Schoonmaker & Hardenburgh. From the law office he went to the Albany Law school and was finally admitted to the bar in 1872. From the first, when he began the practice of law at Kingston, he took an active interest in politics, though it is said of him he never stooped to the methods commonly attributed to politicians.

For five years he practiced law in Kingston, his present home, and while working for the party to which he had eagerly affiliated himself he sought no greater office than that of clerk of the board of supervisors of Ulster county. This position he held for several years until elected surrogate in 1877.

Surrogate Parker was renominated in 1883, and again his popularity was demonstrated, as he ran far ahead of his party ticket. After 1878 Judge Parker was delegate to all the state conventions, and he was sent to the national convention in 1884.

It was at this convention that Judge Parker made himself known outside of his own state. He worked hard for the nomination of Grover Cleveland and at the following election beheld the candidate of his choice succeed at the polls.

In January, 1890, Judge Parker was appointed to preside in the newly created second division of the court of appeals, and when that was abolished he was appointed a judge of the supreme court. In 1897 Judge Parker was elected chief judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York, which high position he still retains.

Time and time again Judge Parker has been offered and refused political preferment. He was the choice of the New York state Democratic convention for governor last fall until the convention was assured through David B. Hill that he would not become a candidate, and Mr. Bird S. Coler was chosen.

While it is believed by New York Democrats that Judge Parker would be a strong man at the polls next year for the highest office in the gift of the American people, and it is thought by some that his proposed trip through the south may have a bearing on the next Democratic convention, Judge Parker so far as known has never indicated that he sought the nomination. His term in his present office does not expire until 1911. His salary is \$14,200 per year.

CANADA'S PARLIAMENT.

Why the Coming Session Promises to Be Unusually Warm.

With the opening of the annual session of the parliament of the Dominion of Canada the first week in March will be inaugurated what is felt will prove the most important session of that body that has been held in several years. From all indications the session will be unusually long.

The redistribution bill will be the most important government measure introduced. Under the British North American act the representation of the several provinces of the Dominion is



PARLIAMENT BUILDING, OTTAWA.

placed on a proportionate basis. Quebec is always to have sixty-five members in the house of commons, and the other provinces receive a number bearing the same relation to their individual population as sixty-five bears to the population of Quebec. According to the census of 1901, the maritime provinces have declined relatively in population, while Manitoba, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories have largely increased. Consequently it is proposed to give the west several additional members and to reduce the representation of the maritime provinces.

This has raised a storm of protest from the latter provinces, which demand that, rather than reduce the number of their representatives, it would be preferable to amend the British North American act by increasing the representation of Quebec.

This will hardly be done, however, and the question will doubtless provoke a great deal of heated discussion. It is likely that in the end the maritime provinces will lose some of their representation.

Railroad matters will occupy a large proportion of the time of parliament. The project of the Grand Trunk for a transcontinental line will be fully discussed when the company's request for assistance comes up. There is a growing sentiment in Canada against granting either cash or land subsidies to railroads.

It is not certain that the government will initiate any great change in the tariff. The tendency in this matter is rather to lower than raise rates. The Conservative opposition, however, is strongly demanding increases in the tariff which will effectively meet the existing United States tariff. Indeed from present indications our friends across the border will make things lively in Ottawa during the coming spring and summer.

THE NEW CABINET LADY.

Mrs. Cortelyou, Wife of the Secretary of Commerce.

Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, wife of the secretary of commerce, the newest addition to the cabinet, is well known in Washington, having resided there since her husband entered the public service. For the past five years she has been in close contact with the other notables who make up official society.

The new cabinet lady is quiet and reserved in manner and is somewhat do-



MRS. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

mestic in her tastes. Her maiden name was Lily M. Hinds, and she is a daughter of Dr. John Hinds, president of the Homestead (N. Y.) institute.

She is the mother of four children, three boys and a baby girl, and has not been much in society this winter because of an outbreak of measles in the family. Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou have a pleasant home on Capitol hill.

PASSING STATESMEN.

MEN WHO RETIRE WITH THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Nearly One-third of the House Returns to Private Life—A Few Go to the Senate—Notables Who Will Be Missed.

When the Fifty-seventh congress passes into history on the 4th of March, its records will show the largest political mortality of any congress in recent years. When the day of adjournment arrives, nearly one-third of its membership will depart and give up their titles of representative, some to assume the title of senator, but the great majority to retire to private life, some of them forever.

Seven representatives voluntarily decided to retire from congress last fall and refused to accept renominations. One of these, Melroe of Arkansas, got out of the house to try for the nomination for governor next year. Nearly all of the others gave up congressional life because they wanted to make more money than they received in pay as members of congress. These include Brownell of Ohio, Page Morris of Minnesota, Eddy of Minnesota, Reeves of Illinois, Jett of Illinois and Tompkins of Ohio.

Four of the present members of the house will graduate to the senate. They are Long of Kansas, who succeeds Senator Harris; Newlands of Nevada, who succeeds Senator John P. Jones, who goes out after a continuous service since 1873; Latimer of North Carolina, who succeeds Jeter W. Pritchard, and Hopkins of Illinois, who falls heir to the seat of Senator William Mason.

Among the notables of the outgoing members are General Henderson, present speaker of the house, who will have served twenty years when his gavel falls on the 4th of March, and Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, one time speaker.

Mr. Grow is now nearing his eightieth birthday. He left Connecticut when a ten-year-old boy to seek his fortune in the then wilds of Pennsylvania. At the age of fourteen young Grow was a lumber rafter on the Susquehanna river. A few years later he went to Amherst college, Massachusetts, and in due time was graduated, returning to his life of lumberman.

In the winter of 1881 Galusha A. Grow, at the age of twenty-seven, took his place in the Thirty-second congress, the youngest member of that body.



GALUSHA A. GROW.

Those were stirring days in the political history of the nation. The Missouri compromise was near at hand. The slavery question was uppermost in the minds of men.

When President Lincoln called the Thirty-seventh congress in extra session on the eighty-fifth anniversary of the nation's birth, it was a notable assemblage of men, and of them all only one, Galusha A. Grow, is still a member. He had such men as Thaddeus Stevens, Roscoe Conkling, Cox of New York and Pendleton of Ohio, the earnest advocate of civil service reform, as fellow members.

From among that brilliant galaxy of statesmen Mr. Grow was chosen without formalities of a caucus to preside over the United States house of representatives which made the unparalleled record of appropriating \$500,000,000 in less than fifteen minutes of time, it being the largest appropriation ever made to save a nation.

Mr. Grow was a member of congress from 1851 to 1903, the first six years as a Free Soil Democrat, the last six years as a Republican. From 1871 to 1876 he was president of the International and Great Northern railroad, Texas. Three years later he declined the tender of the mission to Russia and in 1893 was again elected a member of congress from the state of Pennsylvania, which office he is just about to relinquish.

More than fifty years have rolled by since Mr. Grow first became a member of the United States congress. The country has seen troubled times during that half century. Two wars have been fought and three presidents have been slain by assassins. Mr. Grow was the father of the Homestead law, which gave to honest settlers land greater in area than all New England and which now represents roughly the value of \$15,000,000,000. Mr. Grow will be missed. He has made a place for himself in the country's history.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, E. C. R.

Meets at Hall, Police Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

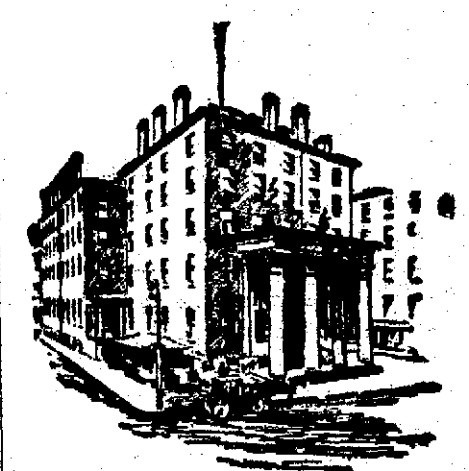
Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Helzer, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank J. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Mr. Herald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of R.; C. W. Hanson, C. of R.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanson, Commodore; John Hooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Charles R. Odiorne, Inducter; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jensen, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Benson, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

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